

SALT LAKE HERALD.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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THE MOMENTOUS MESSAGE.

The President's message to Congress will cause considerable disappointment in the west and in the south. The great majority of eastern people will receive it with complete satisfaction. The meaning of it, apart from the arguments advanced in the body of the document, is summed up in its closing paragraph. It is an earnest recommendation of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the SHERMAN law and the payment of the nation's obligations in gold.

The perfect sincerity of the President is not doubted by the masses of the people nor is it disputed that he really believes the welfare of the nation depends upon the prompt action of Congress on the line he has laid down. His message is well worded, plain as to its meaning and evidently the product of careful thinking and a clearly marked policy. As an able state paper from the standpoint which he occupies it will commend itself to men of reflection in all political parties.

The disappointment in the west and south will be over the failure of the President to offer any encouragement to legislation for the restoration of silver as money. However, the views of GROVER CLEVELAND on the financial question were known when he was elected. We do not believe he could have been elected but for the harmony of those views with the opinions of the majority of the most influential men of the country. For, dispute it who may, as we have stated on several occasions, there is a very widespread prejudice in the east in favor of gold as against silver coin, and it prevails among ordinary people as much as among the bankers and speculators of the land.

Among these his message will be applauded, and so it will in financial circles beyond the seas. It cannot be fairly denied that the message has a gold flavor throughout, nor that it contains arguments which to a critical bimetallicist appear untenable, or at least of doubtful force. For instance: If refusal of the treasurer to pay treasury notes in gold would disturb the parity of the two metals, does not the discrimination against silver also disturb that parity? And if they are, under the law, payable in either gold or silver at his discretion, why should payment in either necessarily result in the discredit of the other, and if of one why not the other also?

Again: If the nominal payment of gold for currency notes has encroached on the gold reserve, why should that policy be continued? Whereas it is the necessity for its adoption, and why should not the notes issued in payment for silver bullion be redeemed in silver or gold at the discretion of the treasurer?

The substitution of silver for gold in the treasury, which the President speaks of as a result of this policy, need not occur but for the discrimination against silver, and there would be no "depreciated silver" as money if the two metals were given equal opportunities at the mints, as they were before the demonetizing act of 1873.

Why does the President talk about "inferior money" and "superior money" in the same breath with an argument in favor of parity? If the parity of the metals is maintained there will be no superior or inferior. A dollar will be a dollar whether in silver or in gold, and one will buy as much as the other if their parity is maintained by the law.

There is much weight in what the President advances against the recognition of our money in every exchange, and every market of the world. But if silver were restored as money, particularly at a ratio more equal to the present relative market value of the two metals, can there be a doubt that our silver currency would be recognized everywhere as "sound and stable"?

There are good reasons for the query why should this great nation be so terribly anxious as to the "recognition" of the money-bags of Europe. This is a nation "of the first class," as a matter

of fact, and abundantly able to maintain that position with its own money and its own resources, and to bring other nations to its doors, if not to its feet, when it stands independent and determined to carry out its own policy and not be dictated by the gold manipulators of the old world capitals.

As to the laboring classes about whom the President is wisely solicitous, they would be the greatest beneficiaries of a bimetallic policy. It is the moneyed classes, the speculators, who he says can protect themselves in such times as these who foster the gold idea and protest against silver. The laboring classes want silver. It is the money of the poor. If silver were coined at a fair ratio with gold there would be so much more actual money in the country and it would be among the laboring classes that it would circulate. The silver dollar is the poor man's dollar, and silver currency would be "a sound currency" as it was before its demonetization, and be gladly received by "the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

We agree with the President that the purchasing clause of the SHERMAN law ought to go, and that what is done should be done quickly. But we do not agree with him that the work requires such haste that it shall be effected without some fair provision to carry out the principle enunciated in the platform on which he was elected: "The use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage." Let the parity of the two metals be maintained on some fair and reasonable ratio and the obnoxious measure to which he is opposed may be and ought to be buried out of sight for ever.

SOME SIMPLE TRUTHS.

There are some plain truths which need reiteration until people generally not only comprehend them, but put them into practice. One of these is the necessity of circulating the money that has been retired.

These remarks are intended for residents of this city and territory. Many of them are taking the course which, in other parts of the country, has brought about financial failures and great business prostration, with accompanying lack of employment and consequent distress. That is, they are hoarding instead of using what money they have at their disposal.

In spite of all that has been said on this subject, there are large sums of money locked up in safety vaults which ought to be deposited with the banks. Also innumerable smaller amounts hid away for fear of a time of need. Some of the hoarders understand the effect of this; others may not. It is necessary to stir up both classes a little for the benefit of all.

If our banking institutions were unassailable, if they were in danger of collapse to the loss of depositors, there might be some prudence in these withdrawals of money and placing them in greater security. And even in that case the drain upon their resources would tend to bring about the very evil feared. But there is no such cause for alarm, and the only effects of this exchange of places of deposit are the rendering useless of the funds so hid up, and the general stringency in money matters of which everybody complains.

Money cannot be borrowed now on the very best of security. Why? Because the banks fear increased calls from depositors and, therefore, retain the funds in hand to meet them if they come. If the cash now locked up were placed back on deposit loans could be made, business would revive, enterprises would be set in motion, buildings would be erected, labor would be employed and everybody would feel the good effects in a very short time.

The needful money is here. The reason why collections cannot be made when bills are presented is not because there is little money in the city; it is because a great deal of it is locked up doing the owner no good and withholding that which is needed for circulation to keep the body politic in financial health.

Take your cash out of hiding, friends; invest it in some safe enterprise, or deposit it in a safe bank. The savings banks give a profitable rate of interest, compounded periodically. Is it not to your advantage to have your money in use for your own profit as well as the good of the community?

Even if you simply deposit it on call, to use as you need it and receive no interest, it will be doing good, by enabling the banks to transact business in such a way that money can be obtained for use where it will make profits, and you will lose nothing, but will share in the common good that comes to all when "money is easy."

Even now Salt Lake City is in a better and more prosperous condition as a whole than any city of its numbers in the country. If the cash now locked up were put back into circulation this city would vastly and rapidly improve and would have a still better reputation throughout the land. It would be the banner city of the United States. It would attract capital as a safe place for investment, and the growing reputation of its people for calmness, confidence, good sense and business ability would become world-wide.

WHY KEEP THE SHERMAN LAW?

The repeal of the SHERMAN law would not be opposed by any sound Democrat except as a brake on the movement against silver. It is a Republican measure, a makeshift, an expedient and in the nature of the protective policy. Buying silver in the interest of the silver producers is in line with the payment of bounties and the imposition of duties to protect manufacturers.

But it was devised to prevent the free coinage of silver. It has been the avowed policy of JOHN SHERMAN himself. It was to save President HARRISON from the responsibility of vetoing a free coinage bill, so he has stated. It is only good policy, then, for Democrats to prevent the law until a proper measure is agreed upon to take its place.

In spite of the disadvantages under which they labor, we believe the staunch silver men in Congress will resist to the utmost the unconditional repeal of the SHERMAN law for the reason we have stated. If there was any positive assurance of some legislation that would secure to the country the silver money which is an absolute necessity, the existing law would be swept away in a whirl and scarcely a voice would be raised in opposition.

Buying silver and storing it up in the treasury vaults is not one of the duties or functions of the government. No consistent advocate of silver money asks for it. What is demanded is that the two precious metals shall have equal treatment at the mints of the country on a ratio that is consistent with their relative values as established by ages of experience.

The silver question is greatly damaged by the existing law. It is commonly supposed that silver producers want its suppression because it compels the govern-

ment to purchase their product, and the question is naturally asked why the government should buy silver any more than copper, or wheat, or pork just to keep up a market for the benefit of a class. If that law were out of the way it would do but simply the situation. But though the silver men did not want the law, and do not now contend for it on its merits, they resist its immediate repeal because it gives them a hold on the goldites, who are bent upon banishing silver from the currency of the country. In this we believe the friends of silver will act wisely. There is nothing in the situation to encourage the thought that anything will be done for silver at present, unless that law is held to as a security for something better.

PROSPECTS OF GRAIN EXPORTS.

The prospects are that there will be a brisk demand in Europe for all the breadstuffs America has to spare. The exportation of wheat has been at very low prices. The decline was due to the cause which has affected all business affairs in the country. Owners of stored wheat were pushed by the banks for the loans extended, and were compelled to put their grain on the market to meet the calls and to sell at such figures as were offered.

Crops in Europe will be very short. In England the growth has been remarkable. The shortage in the United Kingdom is estimated by the best authorities at 4,800,000 bushels; in France at 30,000,000; in Germany 16,000,000; in Hungary 24,000,000; in Italy 8,000,000; in Bulgaria and Roumania 18,000,000. This indicates a demand of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. Russia will probably have a fair crop, though no estimate has yet been published. India will probably be able to export an ordinary supply. There will no doubt be a continued good European market for American wheat.

The crop prospects of this country are not extraordinary. Products will be fair in quantity and quality. An increased price for them abroad may be confidently looked for. And when the present money stringency shall be relaxed, as it will, the grain market will show the good effects as much as any other. Exports will doubtless be larger and prices better than for several years and the result will be a still further run of gold in the direction of the United States.

ALL-SPICE.

The roof garden is on top this weather. —Philadelphia Record.

If you really want a man to keep cool don't tell him to. —Washington Star.

Death, taxes and the sprays from a street sprinkler are hard things to dodge. —Troy Press.

"Does Mr. Lynch suffer much from chronic thirst?" "Oh, dear no. He doesn't wait long enough." —Squibs.

The scout heads the list in industry. His business is scouring plains and scaling mountains. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The hands of a clock are not always at sixes or at sevens, but their life is one continual round of ups and downs. —New York Journal.

Teacher—What are you boys fighting about? Tom Lakeside—Why that chump was a tryin' to make me believe that Adam was the first man, when everybody knows 'twas Columbus. —Inter-Ocean.

Detective (hurriedly)—Where did that fellow go who just ran out of the hotel? Cabbie (rubbing the toe that the fugitive stepped on)—I don't know; but I hope he'll go where I told him to. —Detroit Tribune.

Mr. Legal Gabby—"If your neighbor's dog injures one of your chickens you can collect damages, but if he injures one of your children you cannot. What is the moral of that?" Friend—"Raise chickens." —Texas Sittings.

Soldier—What are you determined in your intention to go up the stage I hope it is at least with a high aim." Mrs. De Voors—"Don't worry about that. I can kick three feet over my head and not half try." —Buffalo Courier.

Clerk—"I like to get off this afternoon to my mother-in-law's funeral. Employer—"I'm afraid we can't let you off. You know we're very busy now and business always before pleasure, you know." —Philadelphia Record.

Officer (as he detects an anxious-looking countryman peeping into the office of a street letter box)—Move along, now! Uncle Jeph—Not till I get my five cents back, ef I know it. I dropped it in that air slot ten minutes ago, an' 'n' chune has come out 'o the pesky thing yit. —Judas.

Ode to Soda.
 Delicious drink, albeit unsubstantial—
 Fraught with fruit syrups, or extraneousness—
 Mighty, monarchic is thy reign, though man shall
 Scoff at thy evanescent effervescence!

Concoction beautiful, inimitable!
 By every girl art thou assimilated
 In quantities unparalleled, inimitable.
 Whilst man's fancies become abbreviated.
 —George B. Haywood.

CLOTH and trimmings by the yard.
 Buckle & Son, Tailors, 235 S. Main street

Union Club.

All members of the Union club are requested, by order of the board of directors, to be present at a special meeting, to be held at the club rooms on Thursday evening, Aug. 10, 1893.

H. P. HENDERSON, Pres.

J. B. TORONTO, Sec.

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64 Main street, vegetables, fruits and poultry. We make these three lines of goods a specialty. Give us a trial.

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White sulphur water; best mineral baths in the world. Visitors to the city should patronize them before leaving.

The Salt Lake Collegiate Institute.

Day school, with separate boarding departments for boys and girls, begins its nineteenth year Sept. 5. For information address Robert J. Caskey, Supt.

Garfield Beach Trains.

Effective July 19, and until further notice, trains between Salt Lake and Garfield beach will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake. Arrive Garfield. Leave Garfield. Arrive Salt Lake.

*7:30 a.m. *8:50 a.m. *10:10 p.m. *12:30 p.m.

10:15 a.m. 10:50 a.m. *2:40 p.m. *4:00 p.m.

2:30 p.m. 2:40 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 3:40 p.m.

3:30 p.m. 3:40 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 4:40 p.m.

4:30 p.m. 4:40 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 5:40 p.m.

5:30 p.m. 5:40 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 6:40 p.m.

6:30 p.m. 6:40 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 7:40 p.m.

*Run only Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Bathing, boating, dancing, Olsen's orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening.

Fare for round trip, only 50 cents.

D. E. BURLLEY,

General Passenger Agent Department.

A Sure Cure for Itches.

Itching piles are known by moisture-like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as blind bleeding or protruding, void at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cents. Druggists or mail order. Free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Goode-Pitts Drug company. Corner Main and First South.

Rio Grande Western—Santa Fe Route.

The only line running through sleepers from Ogden and Salt Lake to Chicago without change. Train leaves Rio Grande Western depot 7:30 p.m. Ticket office 15 West Second South street.

See advertisement of Marshall & Boyle as to exchange of cattle, horses, ranch, etc., for city property.

You have noticed

that some houses always seem to need repainting; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with

Strictly Pure White Lead

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his buildings never look as well.

Almost everybody knows that good paint can only be had by using strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty is lack of care in selecting it. The

"Southern"

brand is strictly pure White Lead. "Old Dutch" process; it is standard and well known—established by the test of years.

For any color (other than white) tint the Strictly Pure White Lead with National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paint everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

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St. Louis Branch,
 Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

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Chas. S. Burton, Manager.

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LYCEUM THEATRE

COMPANY OF N. Y.

Tuesday... Americans Abroad.

Wednesday... The Charity Ball.

Thursday... Old Heads and Young Hearts

Friday... The Wife.

Saturday... The Grey Mare, preceded by White Roses.

Herbert Kelsey, Georgia Cavan, W. J. Le Moyne, Edie Simpson, Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Walcott, E. J. Ratcliffe, Bessie Tyree, Augustus Cook, Mrs. Thos. Whiffen, Fritz Williams, Ralph C. Brown, Eugene Cronin, Annie Leelan, Robert Weed, Charles W. King, Charles Robinson and Vaughn Glaser.

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LIVER

PILLS

ONLY ONE

FOR A DOSE

A WORD TO LADIES.

These pills are so different in taste, smell and action from others, that they might be called a medicated confection. Ladies suffering from headache and indigestion, and all ailments connected with the female system, make use of this medicine, free from Alcohol and Opium. Sold by Goode-Pitts Drug Co.

For Sale by Goode-Pitts Drug Co.

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BEST

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REMEDY

—FOR—

Dyspepsia,

Biliousness,

Impure Blood.

Sold only in Bottles with Trade Mark Label.

A FAMILY

TONIC

Valuable in

Malarial

Fever,

Congestion,

Etc.

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JORDAN'S famous hand-made

"River" Shears with nickel

plated bows and shanks.—They

are cheapest in the end.—Will

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a life time.

Prices each, \$.90 1.00 1.10 1.20 1.30

Sizes 6 in. 6 1/2 in 7 in 7 1/2 in 8 in

\$1.00 1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 3.00

8 1/2 in. 10 in. 11 in. 12 in. 13 in.

Should your dealer not have them, remit price direct to me and get a pair by mail.

A. J. JORDAN, Manufacturer of "A.A.A." Cutlery that will cut.

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TERMS MODERATE.

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